THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2421. COLORADO SPRINGS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1885. Price Five Cents

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Considerable Routine Business Transacted in Both Branches.

Governor Eaton's Appointments Sent to the Senate.

Charges Against Judge Goddard Found to be Groundless.

Gubernatorial Appointments.

DENVER, February 19 Governor Eaton sent in his appointments to the senate this morning. The envelope is addressed to "The Senate in Executive Session." The proceedings of executive session are kept a profound secret and all attempts to learn the names of the appointees has proved a failure. It is generally believed, however, that General R. A. Cameron has received the wardenship of the penitentiary and Frank Tallor of Lake the adjutant generalship of the state. John N. Isgrig of Pueblo has probably received the appointment of inspector general and Wm Sisty of fish commissioner. The results will be known when the senate meets to-morrow

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE

DENVER, February 19 In the senate today the lieutenant governor appointed Messrs. Stevenson, Freeman and Eddy as members of the committee to investigate the senatorial election.

A petition was presented in favor of the Stuart railroad bill; also a memorial from Hon John Evans for S. B. No. 1, or H B. No. 19

Committee reports.

Committee on judiciary, S B No 113, concerning apprentices, that it pass with amendments. Adopted.

Committee on finance, S. B. No. 189, revenue, that it go to the judiciary committee. No. 182, duties of auditor and treasurer, that it pass; No. 180, duplicate state warrants, that it pass; No. 179, duplicate contracts, that it be indefinitely postponed; No. 101, that it be indefinitely postponed; No. 178, that it pass with amendments. Adopted.

Committee on incorporations, S. B. No. 203, that it be referred to the judiciary committee.

The house amendments to S. B. No. 3, deaf mute asylum, were concurred in.

Bill on third reading:

S. B. No. 39, county government. Passed.

No. 180, insane asylum, was passed, but it was then urged that it raised a revenue and therefore must originate in the house. The vote was then reconsidered, and the bill returned to the calendar.

The senate then went into committee of the whole.

S. B. No. 71, providing for the recording of cattle brands, was debated at some length and finally went over till next Thursday.

The committee of the whole then rose.

The Arapahoe delegation reported back senate bill No. 177, being the new Denver charter, with certain amendments, and recommended the reprinting of the amendments and the passage of the bill. There was some debate as to whether the committee of the whole should not consider the bill, but finally the bill was put down for third reading.

S B. No. 109 was read the second time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Recess till 2 p. m.

The senate reconvened at 2 p. m.

Senator Freeman, chairman of the committee on finance, reported back senate bill 115, concerning revenue, with certain amendments, that it be referred to the committee of the whole and that as amended it do pass. Adopted.

Senator Green, judiciary committee, reported back house bill 109, concerning judicial districts, that it be placed on file for third reading and final passage.

On motion of Senator Carpenter the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general file with Senator Green in the chair.

A message was received from the governor that he had signed S. B. No. 4, concerning loco or poison weed; and also a message was received from the governor for an executive session.

On motion of Senator Hall S. B. No. 81, by Senator Galloway, to suppress infectious diseases among domestic animals, was first considered by committee of the whole. Amendments of the stock committee were then read.

On motion of Senator Hall the report of the stock committee was adopted.

A lengthy discussion followed in which the several sections of the bill were exhaustingly considered. Two amendments were made, after which the bill was recommended to the senate that it be placed on file for third reading and that it do pass.

Senator Howard then called up S. B. 73, by Senator Woodworth, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases known as the Texas or splenic fever or other contagious diseases.

After a short discussion the committee rose and reported proceedings of the committee of the whole, which were adopted.

On motion of Senator Galloway the senate went into executive session at 4.12 p. m. At 5 10 the doors were opened and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house to-day, Mr. Bergh presented a petition favoring the passage of the Stuart railroad bill.

Mr. Bradley, from the special committee to investigate the charges against Judge L. M. Goddard, reported that they had thoroughly examined into the matter, and that, after hearing the evidence and carefully considering the same, your committee are unanimously of the opinion that said charges have not been sustained, and we therefore recommend that the house take no further action in relation thereto.

The report was adopted.

The committee also reported that the charges which had been ordered by the house to be kept from the public, had been furnished to the press by Mr. Johnson, the person who signed the charges.

On motion of Mr. McCormick the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell in the chair, on S J. M No. 1, asking congress to appropriate $15,000 for the Colorado State Agricultural college. The action was favorable, and when the committee rose it reported in favor of passing the memorial. Adopted.

Mr. Ashley presented a memorial from John Evans, asking for the passage of senate bill No 1, or house bill No. 10. Committee on corporations.

Senate bill No. 48, Senator Stead's census bill, was read the first time.

Mr. Newell gave notice that at an early date he would move to reconsider the adoption of the report concerning Judge Goddard.

H. B. 56, making witnesses responsible for damages if they fail to appear, was discussed, and pending the debate the house took a recess until 2 p. m.

On reassembling in the afternoon the house again went into committee of the whole on the general file.

No. 95, Mr. Gilmore's bill on summonses, was recommended for passage with a number of amendments.

H. B 229, by Mr. Gilmore, relating to attorney's liens, was considered. The bill gives the attorney a lien on his client's papers or money in his hands. Recommended for passage

H. B. No. 27, by Mr. Rollins, providing for amendment of articles of incorporations. Recommended for passage

H B No. 243, by Mr. Kohn, limiting responsibility of shareholders in banks to the amount invested. Recommended for passage.

H B. No. 153, by Mr. O'Driscoll, providing $2500 for the relief of inmates of the Denver Home of the Good Shepherd, for the care of women, girls and unfortunate women. The bill was reported back by the committee on state affairs as unconstitutional. The bill will be red afted so as to overcome its unconstitutionality. A large number of gentlemen committed themselves to vote for the bill when properly presented.

H. B 226, providing for the appointment of all officers to be appointed by the governor, was considered and after being amended recommended for final passage.

H. B 145, by Mr. Bucklin, authorizing the state auditor and state treasurer to credit to the general fund all cash now in or hereafter coming into the state treasury belonging to certain funds, was considered. It was explained by Mr Bucklin that the bill was in accordance with the recommendations of the governor's message and the report of the state auditor. It applied to about $23,000 which could be applied at once to cashing state warrants. The bill was amended and recommended for final passage.

H. J. R. 12, by Rollins, calling for the appointment by the governor of two commissioners to the New Orleans exposition, one on minerals and the other on agriculture, who shall give bonds and who shall be allowed such compensation as the governor shall see fit. Recommitted for further consideration.

H B. 25, by Rollins, concerning banks and banking. Section 10 prohibits banks in an insolvent condition from receiving deposits unless at the same time notifying the depositor of their insolvency. This met with some opposition and Mr. Rollins explained his reason for the bill He said that in three bank failures at Leadville last year the banks had gone on all day taking in deposits and had the next morning announced their failure. Depositors had never got back a tithe of their deposits. He had talked with a number of bankers and they had almost uniformly recommended the bill.

There were several amendments to the first section and Mr. Rathvon, chairman of the committee on banking, moved that the bill be reported as amended before being considered Adopted.

H. B. 20, by Mr. DeMary, relating to the adulteration of food, was reported to the committee on state affairs for consideration in company with other like bills.

H B. 223, by Mr. Pike, on the same subject, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

H. B. 224, by Mr. Kohn, repealing all laws granting bounties for the destruction of loco weed and for killing of mountain lions, hawks and polecats, and providing a uniform way of paying outstanding certificates of indebtness on this account by collection of revenue; recommended for third reading and final passage.

H. B. 74, by Mr. Chacon, providing for the burial of veterans of the civil war who die without means of burial, at a cost not to exceed $35, A person is to be appointed in each county to carry out the provisions of the act. Each county is to pay for the burial of its own veterans. The bill was recommended for final passage.

H. B. 167, by Mr. Dickson, appropriating $10,000 for the erection in the capitol grounds, of a monument to soldiers of the First, Second and Third regiments of Colorado volunteers. The bill was opposed on the ground that it would be unwise to erect a monument on the capitol grounds before the capitol building had been erected. Indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 72, by Mr. DeMary, providing for screens at the headgates of streams for irrigation. Reported back from the committee on irrigation with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DeMary moved that the bill be referred to committee on fish. Carried.

H. B 7, by Mr. Barker, prohibiting the sale of state timber lands excepting by authority of the general assembly, but allowing timber to be sold provided that forests are not injured thereby. The bill proposed three state forest commissioners to enforce the bill.

An amendment of the forestry committee cut down the number of commissioners to one at a salary of $1,500 and expenses at the outside, or only $5 per day of actual services, and expenses. The committee is to have supervision of the forests of the state and to be assisted by county commissioners and road overseers who shall also be paid for such services, the former at the usual per diem pay, and the latter at $3 per day. The duties of the forest commission, county commissioners and road overseers are to prevent the wanton destruction of forests by fires or other cause. The bill called for an appropriation of $10,000. The forestry committee recommended cutting this down to $4,000.

Speeches in favor of the bill were made, after which the $6,000 amendment was adopted and the bill recommended for final passage.

The committee then rose and reported. The house then adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Wolseley Makes a Complete Change in his Plans.

He is Put on the Defensive and Concentrates for Safety.

Parliament Opened--A Vote of Censure Moved.

CHANGE OF PLANS.

LONDON, February 19. It is announced that in view of the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon, which have rendered the main object of General Wolseley's expedition impossible, the goverment has doomed it expeditions to change the whole plan of the campaign in Soudan. General Brackenburg, who succeeded the late General Earle, has been ordered to halt on his advance on Berber and concentrate his troops at Korti. Col. Sir Redvers Buller, who evacuated Gubat on the 18th and withdrew his forces to Abu Klea, has also been ordered to fall back on Korti. All available troops in Wolseley's command will be concentrated at that place and at Debbi and Kosko, and the main body being at Korti it is probable that General Lord Wolseley may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh, where the desert routes from Omdurman, El Obeid and Darfour converge on the Nile. General Wolseley will there await help from England. At Korti the general could be surrounded. In his retirement all available supplies will be swept up and the whole army of England at Debbeh could hold its own if necessary until the rising of the Nile occurs. Dongola, Hannek and various other points on the river between Debbeh and Haifa are held by weak detachments of British troops. There is a line of telegraph which possibly might be maintained until some sort of communication is opened up. The moral effect of this retirement will be serious, though it will be to a certain extent neutralized by the addition of unmistakeable strength from Suakim Wolseley will probably return to Cairo to consult with General Stephenson and others in regard to the present situation of affairs.

The Situation in Egypt

LONDON, February 19. General Buller's retreat from Gubat is considered at the war office to have been inevitable and a most fortunate escape. General Buller will reach Gakdul well to-day and will return with his entire force to Korti.— Ministerial speeches in parliament conceal the true situation in Soudan. Lord Wolseley has applied for reinforcements on the Nile, and it is reported he wants 20,000 English troops to try to march from Korosko across the desert upon Abu Hamed, where General Brackenbury has been ordered to remain until a simultaneous advance with General Graham's forces from Suakim can be made upon Berber. Should the Mahdi threaten Dongola, Lord Wolseley will retire to Debbeh. It is feared the appearance of the Mahdi near Dongola would lead to a general rising in his favor in Nubia and Upper Egypt. Disaffected tribes are ready at any moment to declare for the Mahdi.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for a vote of censure against the government is skillfully worded and meets with the approbation of a section of liberals. A number of the government's supporters will be absent upon the occasion of division upon this motion. The fate of the ministry depends upon the decision of the Irish party, which side they will support or whether they will abstain from voting.

Egyptian war Notes.

LONDON, February 19. The first battalion Coldstream guards, 840 in number, started to-day for Suakim. They left Wellington barracks amid pathetic scenes of leave-taking. Relatives and friends assembled in force to bid farewell.

A detachment of hussars have left Aldershot for Portsmouth where they embark for Egypt.

The steamer Tyne sailed to-day with reinforcements and stores for the Soudan.

Advices from Gakdul wells of the 17th report the arrival of General Wood and three companies of infantry.

The engineer, telegraph and commissary corps for the Suakim expedition sailed for Suakim to-day.

CAIRO, February 19. Major General Davis goes to Suakim.

LONDON, February 19. General Wolseley telegraphs the government to-day that the condition of General Sir Herbert Stewart is less hopeful. Fever attending the wound in the groin has increased.

In consequence of news of seditious outbreaks in Ireland the government will not take any troops from there for the Soudan.

ROME, February 19. Three torpedo boats are preparing for service in the Red sea. Materials for the torpedo service and fixed torpedoes for submarine defences will also be transported very soon.

MADRID, February 19. The officials of the British legation are daily besieged by numbers of Spanish officers seeking employment in the Soudan.

Parliament Opened

LONDON, February 19. Parliament opened this evening. There was no crowd in attendance as the police allowed no person to pass the gate unless able to show his right to enter. Gladstone upon entering was loudly cheered. In the house of lords the government was at once assailed by lords with a bombardment of questions concerning its intentions in Soudan. Earl Granville, minister of foreign affairs, replied to various questions on behalf of the government. He frankly stated that the government left it entirely to General Wolseley to decide whether the British should proceed to attack Khartoum at once or delay the attack until later, say some time next summer. Earl Granville admitted that the government believed Wolseley would decide on postponement of aggressive operations.

Salisbury, conservative leader, speaking for the opposition said everybody should be made to feel that the government would properly meet the present grave juncture in the public affairs of England. He said the statement made on the part of the government by Earl Granville was one which it became the lords to reflect upon.

In the house of commons Sir Stafford Northcote, leader of the opposition, gave notice of a motion of inquiry respecting the government's Egyptian policy. The Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, replying to a question of Sir Stafford Northcote, said the war office received a dispatch stating that Colonel Buller had evacuated Gubat and would probably retire to Merwi or Korti.

Gladstone replying to certain questions about the government's conduct in Egypt replied in much the same tone as that used by Earl Granville in the lords He added however that the present situation did not allow the government to make overtures to El Mahdi because such overtures would defeat their own object.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would move on the earliest day possible that an humble address be presented to her majesty the queen representing that it was considered that the policy of the present liberal government in regard to Egypt and Soudan has resulted in great sacrifice of valuable lives and heavy expenses without any beneficial results [cheers] rendering it imperatively necessary to the interests of the British empire and the Egyptian people that the government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures. It was now incumbent on them to assure a good state of government in Egypt and those portions of the Soudan necessary for Egypt's security. [Cheers.]

Gladstone said. "Our policy in Soudan is still for evacuation Recent events there have prevented immediate application of this policy. The fall of Khartoum altered in a military sense the whole situation in Soudan. Lord Wolseley is authorized to take what measures he sees fit to overthrow the Mahdi at Khartoum. No further communication will be made to the Mahdi, but any received from him will be considered." He said he had done all he could for General Gordon and was not to be held responsible for his death.

Gladstone replying to a request from Sir Stafford Northcote said he would name a day to-morrow for discussion of the proposed vote of censure.

Lord Salisbury said "If the country is not satisfied with the government explanations it will visit bitter censure upon those answerable for so fruitless an expedition. [Cheers] We don't propose to anticipate a discussion which must inevitably come to light, but must hope that England will not retire from Egypt leaving no record of our presence there except mischief done and the bones of our soldiers."

Serious Railway Accident

WASHINGTON, February 19. News of a serious collision on the Virginia Midland railroad has just reached this city. It is reported the north-bound mail due here at 10 25 p. m ran into a freight train about four miles above Alexandria and several persons killed. Cars of the passenger train caught fire after the collision and are still burning. A wrecking train has just been dispatched.

LATER The wrecking train has not yet returned from the scene of the accident on the Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac railroad between this city and Alexandria, and the details which can be obtained are meagre. The collision occurred in or near a short tunnel at Four Mile Run, the colliding trains being the New Orleans mail over the Virginia Midland, which should have reached Washington at 11 p. m. and a freight train going south. Both trains were badly wrecked and shattered. The cars took fire, the flames being fed by petroleum from two oil cars in the freight train. Thirty-three cars were burned, including the baggage and mail cars with contents. Andrew Auger, conductor of the freight train, was killed and several train men are missing. Seven or eight persons were injured, some of them seriously. The wounded were taken to a farm house in the vicinity.

Postoffice Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 19. The postoffice appropriation bill as reported to the senate appropriates $53,819,990, an increase of $800,000 over the bill as it passed the house. The aggregate appropriated is $2,500,000 in excess of the estimated revenue for the fiscal year of '86. All new legislation is stricken from the bill.

Senator Mahone to-day reported favorably from the committee on postoffices and postroads an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, providing that books and blanks relating to education shall be transmitted through the mails as second-class matter.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, February 19. The house appropriations committee will consider the sundry civil bill to-morrow. It is understood an effort will be made to incorporate in it a provision to stop the coinage of silver from July 1st for one year. Members of the committee opposed to such legislation express the opinion that the provision will be favorably considered by a majority of the committee. Many members of the house who are strong silver men assert that they will filibuster on any measure providing for the stoppage of silver coinage, even at the risk of forcing an extra session.

Admiral Courbet's Operations.

LONDON, February 18. Later advices from Shanghai concerning the engagement of French and Chinese vessels state that three Chinese men-of-war departed as soon as they saw the French fleet. The others made a determined fight and repulsed the French torpedo boats four times. This occurred on Friday. Admiral Courbet renewed the attack on Sunday and sunk the Chinese vessels. The French fleet are now pursuing the fugitives. It is reported a slight engagement has taken place off Ningpoo.

The Swiss bundesrath has resolved upon the whole sale expulsion from Switzerland of foreign anarchists.

ELECTION DEADLOCKS.

Three Ballots Taken in Illinois Without Result.

Little Hope for the Election of a Senator in Oregon.

Disastrous Fires Reported in Philadelphia and Chicago.

Voting in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, February 19. At noon the vote for senator was taken, the joint ballot resulting. Logan 100, Morrison 94, Haines 4, scattering 6, total 104 The house then proceeded to take another ballot. Representative O'Shea (democrat) of Cook county, said he wished to explain his vote. Coming from a constituency largely interested in iron manufacture, his constituents felt that Mr. Morrison's policy was detrimental to their interests and he must vote for J. R. Hoxie, while he felt very kindly toward Mr. Morrison, and Representative Sittig of Cook county in recording his vote said he could not vote for John A. Logan under the existing circumstances, and in a lengthy speech explained his position. He voted for Andrew Sherman. Second and third ballots were without change and the joint session adjourned.

The Oregon Deadlock

SALEM, Ore, February 19.- The legislative session expires by limitation to-morrow at midnight. The senatorial situation has hardened into what seems to be a fixed and permanent deadlock. The majority of republican members now voting for Hirsch declare that they will not desert him even if the result should be no election. The minority of republicans voting for ex Attorney General Williams are equally firm in their declarations. The democrats are eager to unite in the election of a mugwump. Neither republican faction is inclined to act with them. It is proposed to-night as a solution of the problem to elect James G. Blaine, and as this extraordinary result is a possible outcome of the deadlock the efforts of the democratic national committee have been chiefly directed against Williams, but as yet are without effect. There is considerable talk in the lobbies about Henry Ferling, of Portland, coming in towards the last as a compromise candidate. It is understood that in event of no election Governor Moody will appoint W. Lair Hill of The Dalles. There is considerable talk about Governor Moody as a compromise candidate.

The Fire Record

PHILADELPHIA, February 19. 10 a. m. A destructive fire is now burning fiercely on Chestnut street between Second and Front streets. The locality is devoted entirely to large warehouses and business houses. Three buildings are now in flames. Several persons are believed killed and injured.

LATER The fire on Chestnut street is spreading and now extends from the corn exchange to Letitia street, about half a block of very valuable buildings. The Corn Exchange National bank, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, caught fire and is burning in the upper stories. Flames have crossed Chestnut street and many large business houses on the other side are in imminent danger.

The fire originated in an unknown manner in a five story brick, 125 Chestnut street, occupied by Stephenson & Co., Getz & Stanton, Richard A Blyth and Garzde & Co., dealers in cotton and wool. After the fire was discovered and flames burst from the windows, the front of the three upper stories fell out and crashed down into the street. The loud noise thus made caused a rumor that an explosion had also occurred, but it is not yet known whether or not there were any explosives in the building. When the wall fell a laborer, John McKay, was engaged in removing a safe from an adjoining building. He was buried by the falling bricks and instantly killed. A horse attached to a hose cart standing in front of the building was also killed. The flames spread rapidly to the buildings on the east, and numbers 122 and 121 Chestnut street were enveloped in flames. The former building was occupied by Irvine C. Beatty & Co, dealers in worsted yarns; the latter by George H McFadden & Co., cotton dealers.

10 35--A fourth alarm has just sounded. So far as known two men were killed, John McKay, driver of a hose cart, and J. G. Blyer, aged 18.

At 11.15 a. m. firemen have the fire under control. Losses are not less than $200,000.

Losses aggregate about $250,000, distributed among about 20 firms. Covered by insurance.

CHICAGO, February 19. There is now raging with great fury in Grannis block, east side of Dearborn street, just south of Washington. The fire started at 4.45 this evening and half an hour later it was found necessary to turn in a general alarm. Twelve engines and a stand pipe are now playing on the flames and an immense crowd of several thousand people are watching the apparent destruction of one of the finest office blocks in the city. It is impossible now to estimate the loss. At the time the fire broke out employes were preparing to leave the building for the night. As far as learned all escaped. The fire is said to have originated at the bottom of the elevator shaft.

At 8 40 the roof fell, and it was feared the Portland block opposite would go but this was saved. Twenty engines were at work, but were greatly impeded on account of the intense cold. In the Grannis building are the Continental bank and National Bank of Illinois. The vaults in both were closed before the occupants left the building and officials said they were not at all anxious as to the safety of the funds and books. The building was generally occupied by offices, and two of the finest law libraries in the city were destroyed, besides valuable papers. The building cost $175,000, insured for $120,000. The furniture destroyed was valued at $75,000. The fire was controlled at nine o'clock.

TROY, February 19 Fire this morning destroyed the store of J. Leroy and the Pine company, manufacturer's supplies, loss $90,000.

LONDON, February 19. Knugden cotton mills at Blackburn burned to-day. Loss one hundred thousand dollars. Two constables were killed by walls falling. Several employes who were within the building at the time the fire started are reported missing.

GALVESTON, February 19. A News Fort Worth special says: At midnight the wholesale grocery house of Joseph H. Brown is in flames. The fire is beyond control. The loss will reach near $100,000. The firm was the largest in northern Texas.

Mexican Murders.

DENVER, February 19. A Santa Fe special to the Tribune-Republican says: Don Miguel Montano and his wife were murdered last Tuesday while on a visit to their sheep ranch near Norias, in the vicinity of Fort Sumner. The murder was committed by Jose Trajillo, a desperate character, who made his escape No particulars have thus far been received. Montano was a good citizen and held in high esteem by his neighbors.

Grant's Health

NEW YORK, February 19. The Medical Record of Saturday will say that all the more serious and alarming symptoms of the disease in General Grant's tongue and throat have virtually disappeared and all fears of grave complications have for the present ended. The Record says there is strong probability that excessive smoking was one of the principal causes of the trouble.

Colorado Y. M. C. A

DENVER, February 19. The third annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian associations met in the association hall this afternoon. H B. Chamberlin of Denver, president of the last convention, called the convention to order. W. M Murphy of Leadville was elected president; J. S. Sanderson of Denver vice president; A M, Donaldson of Irwin secretary. Reports were received from Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Durango, Gunnison and Aspen. The report of the state executive committee was read by Mr. G. C. Huntington and Treasurer J. S Sanderson. L. W. Grott, of Denver, read a paper on "How can we interest young men in our work?" At the opening of the evening session the president announced the following committees. Business committee, W. Murphy, J. J. Hard, F. H. Monroe; committee on resolutions, H. B. Chamberlin, R. A Hutchinson, G. Malcom; devotional committee, A. Tagger, L. Alvord, J. Lindsay, W. Murphy of Leadville made an address on personal influence with young men, followed by a discussion. H. B Chamberlin opened the topic, "Definite Work for Young Men," followed by E. S. Barrows, C. Reilile, J. Dennis and others. A paper by W N Burr of Lawrence, Kansas, was then read on "How Can Ladies Help in Our Work?"

College Note.

Professor Strieby's chemistry class now numbers fifteen.

"Pole on Whist" is a book held in high esteem among a portion of the students.

The winter term is about half over. Only a month remains before the close of the present term.

The college will observe Washington's birthday, consequently there will be no session on Monday.

The meeting of the literary society will be devoted to the election of officers and transaction of important business.

The musical association will have its meeting occurring on Thursday, February 26th, in the chapel. A choice musical programme is in the course of preparation.

Foot ball is again the rage at recess, and a game of Rugby is being talked of among the boys. McLeod especially is very anxious for a chance to exhibit his prowess.

The Oratorical association, at a meeting held last Monday, decided not to have a local contest. This action was deemed necessary from the fact that only two persons had entered for the contest. The association will accordingly elect the orators and delegates to represent it in the state contest and association. A meeting for that purpose will be held during the coming week.

College Hose No. 4 held a special meeting last Friday afternoon at the hose house. Messrs. A. H. Partridge, F B. Curtis and G. B. Pickett were authorized to represent the company at the meeting of the committee on fire department of the city council. The company by a unanimous vote expressed itself as being in favor of delegate representation in the election of chief and other officers of the department.

Heretofore two literary societies have existed in the college, the Irving institute and the Occidental club. These societies gave two joint society exhibitions during their existence, both of these exhibitions occurring on Washington's birthday 1883 and 1884 respectively. This year, though both of these societies have ceased to exist, their successor, the Phoenix Literary society, will give an exhibition to take place next Monday evening in the College chapel. The exercises will be of a choice literary and musical character and as no admission fee is charged it is hoped that all who can will attend. The entertainment will begin at half past seven. The programme which will be presented is as follows:

Invocation ..... Rev. J. C. Hay
Piano solo Selection ..... Schubert
Miss Irene B. Barnes.
Annual address ..... Harry H. Seldomridge
Male quartette ..... Soldier's Farewell
Messrs. Campbell, Curtis, Gray and Mershon
Recitation ..... Nothing to Wear
Miss Susie H. Bean.
Essay ..... The American Girl
Miss Mary L. Martin.
Piano solo ..... Hungarian War March
Miss Bessie H Bean
Debate Subject: Resolved, That the railroads in the United States should not be operated by the government
Affirmative.
F. W. Manning, C. B. Seldomridge.
Negative
L. Wilder, H. D. McLeod.
Decision of the judges .....
Closing song ..... Americ—

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to.—We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE

Our dispatches state that the committee on investigation has exonerated Judge Goddard from the charges by General Johnson of Leadville. This result was expected though the charges were so serious that an investigation was ordered. The charges were not made by a lawyer of good standing. The lawyers generally were indignant that they were made and considered them the spiteful work of an irresponsible attorney. Judge Goddard's friends here will be pleased with the result.

There seems to be some confusion as to the proposal to be submitted to the people at the election. It is not to be a question between prohibition and license for if so the experiment is useless. The people of this city are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. The real issue is whether the law shall be so modified as to enable druggists, who wish to do a legitimate drug business, to take out a license, or leave the law as it is. As it is druggists will not take out licenses. The law makes the selling of liquor for medicinal purposes by unlicensed druggists as lawless as keeping a saloon. The result is the most disreputable business is hid behind what should be respectable business. No discriminations in enforcing the law can be made without bringing the law into contempt. A member of the council said that cases were not brought against all the druggists because it would create too much opposition to prosecute all. If so it is because there is something wrong in the law or in the popular sentiment of the community. If the law is just and the community in favor of it, no council should hesitate to use every means in its power to bring the offenders to justice. It is a bad state of affairs when the law can only be executed with success against a small variety and class of offenders. It is about time to bring matters to a crisis. We do not believe in any half-hearted enforcement of any law. We think our courts have listened too much to technicalities, but we do not believe, notwithstanding this, that a thoroughly earnest council with popular sentiment behind them would have any difficulty in enforcing a just and reasonable law.

There has been a good deal of criticism of General Wolseley for his advance up the Nile instead of making Suakim his base of operations and advancing by way of Berber to Khartoum. The criticism will be repeated as the largest expedition is to advance by Suakim to Berber and the advanced forces of the Nile expedition are already on the retreat to Korti. The criticism is likely to be all the more severe because of the jealousy felt toward Wolseley by so many British officers of high rank. But the purpose of the expedition is to be considered in any criticism. The aim of the expedition of Wolseley was simply to rescue Gordon. The aim of the expeditions now being fitted out is to crush the mahdi and subdue the Soudan. For the latter purpose the expedition via Suakim to Berber is undoubtedly the wisest, as the country east of the Nile can only be controlled and a good base of supplies can only be maintained by the defeat of Osman Digma and the control of the Berber route. But Wolseley's plan was the simpler for the relief of Gordon. It did not require so many men, because but a small distance of the road was to be kept open in the enemy's country. It was far more direct. It would have been successful if Gordon could have held out a little longer. Wolseley's plan was briefly this:—Korti was to be the base of all operations.—A force was to be sent east along the Nile toward Berber which would prevent the consolidation of the forces of the mahdi and Osman Digma. The relief force was to be sent south toward Metemneh. It would march south from Korti to Metemneh across the desert a distance of 175 miles and thus save the river route of 400 miles between these two points. From Metemneh there could be easy communication with Gordon a hundred miles further south. This was done. Gordon was heard from and he said he could hold Khartoum a year and would have, had there not been treachery. The campaign was well planned for the relief of Gordon. But it was too late in execution.

Whist Not Bumblepuppy

R. A. Proctor, in Longman's Magazine

It is singular that, being so fine a game as it is, whist should be so little known. I have said that every one in England loves whist. I should have said that every one loves a game which is supposed to be whist. But ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who suppose they play whist hardly know what the game is. The game at which they really play has been called by the ingenious Pembridge bumblepuppy. It is a sort of blunders blindfold game, which must be interesting, I suppose, since so many play it. Nay, let us be honest. Even we who know what whist is (which is by no means claiming to play finely) have most of us had a period of bumblepuppy. Can we not remember how we sat gravely down to what we called whist? When our hands were delivered to us we set down in our minds each ace as a card to be led at the first opportunity. We had little fear about our kings, for we knew that the aces over them would be led out by the other players just as frankly as we should lead out our own. Even queens had a fair chance. But the single card was our chief delight. That was led out at once, and so our little trumps were safely made, for no one would think of leading out trumps while there seemed to be a chance of using any in ruffing. Somehow a trick made by ruffing seemed worth two made in any other way. If no chance came for a ruff trumps were reserved to the last. But even then our game retained its beautiful simplicity of character. The ace came out first, and then in due order the king and the queen. To have led a small card from ace, queen, and others would have seemed wild audacity, which might succeed at times, but was too imprudent to be encouraged. This game, however, the whist of the home circle and of western America, (in the eastern states many Americans know true whist "real well," is not whist at all. It owes its interest solely to chance. A player of this bumblepuppy game, who has been lucky in getting a number of good hands does indeed arrogate to himself the character of a good player. He seems to regard his luck as something due to personal influence. Indeed, oddly enough, while a good whist player, even if, with a good partner, he has to play against two bumbelpuppy players, will never be assured of success, knowing how uncertain the chances are, you will generally find one of these know-nothings boasting confidently that he will win. Another way of recognizing the whist duffers is by their manner when the cards favor them. A good player, when he and his partner have made five or six by cards, will not be loudly jubilant, though, touching on the help received from the cards, he may congratulate his partner on some successful stroke of strategy; but the player of bumblepuppy, when he and his partner, having all the honors and five out of six of the remaining high cards, have won the odd trick and so made a treble, will say, "He knew they would win," "He always does win," and otherwise take credit for a success which not even the skill of a Deschapelles could have managed to avert. But though domestic whist or bumblepuppy has "these violent delights" for its exponents, it is not a game worth playing or talking about.

The Worship of the Almighty Dollar

Matthew Arnold, in the Nineteenth Century.

I think, whatever he said of the worship of the almighty dollar in America, it is indubitable that rich men are regarded there with less envy and hatred than rich men are in Europe. Why is this? Because their condition is less fixed, because government and legislation do not take them more seriously than other people, make grandees of them, aid them to found families and endure. With us the chief holders of property are grandees already, and every rich man aspires to become a grandee if possible. And, therefore, an English country gentleman regards himself as part of the system of nature; government and legislation have invited him to do so. If the price of wheat falls so low that his means of expenditure are greatly reduced he tells you that if this lasts he cannot possibly go on as a country gentleman; and every well bred person among us looks sympathizing and shocked. An American would say "Why should he." The conservative newspapers are fond of giving us, as an argument for the game laws, the plea that without them a country gentleman could not be induced to live on his estate. An American would say: "What does it matter?" Perhaps to an English ear this will sound brutal, but the point is that the American does not take his rich man so seriously as we do ours, does not make him into a grandee; the thing, if proposed to him, would strike him as an absurdity. I suspect that Mr. Winans himself, the American millionaire, who adds deer forest to deer forest, and will not suffer a cotter to keep a pet lamb, regards his own performance as a colossal stroke of American humor, illustrating the absurdities of the British system of property and privilege. Ask Mr. Winans if he would promote the introduction of the British game laws into the United States and he would tell you with a merry laugh that the idea is ridiculous, and that these British follies are for home consumption.

Notwithstanding Competitive Examinations.

The Cornhill Magazine.

We have introduced the blessings of British rule the good and well-paid missionary, the Remington rifle, the red cotton pocket handkerchief, and the use of "the liquor called rum" into so many remote corners of the tropical world that it is high time we should begin in return to learn somewhat about fetiches and fustic, Jamaica and jaggery, bananas and Buddhism. We know too little still about our colonies and dependencies. "Cape Breton an island!" cried King George's minister, the Duke of Newcastle, in the well-known story. "Cape Breton an island! Why, so it is! God bless my soul! I must go and tell the king that Cape Breton's an island." That was a hundred years ago, but only the other day the board of trade placarded all our towns and villages with a flaming notice to the effect that the Colorado beetle had made its appearance at "a town in Canada called Ontario," and might soon be expected to arrive at Liverpool by Cunard steamer. The right honorables and other high mightinesses who put forth the notice in question were evidently unaware that Ontario is a province as big as England, including in its borders Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, London, Hamilton, and other large and flourishing towns. Apparently, in spite of competitive examinations, the schoolmaster is still abroad in the government offices.

"Let the Other Man Walk"

Brander Matthews, in Longman's Magazine.

When the story is not vouched for by a proper name the probability is that the successive reappearances of an anecdote are due to a survival in oral tradition. There is in America a familiar tale, summed up in the phrase "Let the other man walk!" It relates that a traveler in a hotel was kept awake long past midnight by a steady tramp, tramp, tramp on the floor over him. At last he went up stairs and asked what the matter might be. The occupant of the upper room said that he owed money to another man for which he had given a note, and the note came due on the morrow and he could not meet it. "Are you certain that you cannot pay your debt?" asked the visitor. "Alas, I cannot," replied the debtor. "Then," said the visitor. "if it cannot be helped, lie down and go to sleep—and let the other man walk!" Now this is a mere Americanization of a story of Poggio of an inhabitant of Perugia, who walked in melancholy because he could not pay his debts. "Vah stulte," was the advice given him, "leave anxiety to your creditors!"

The Markets

NEW YORK, February 19.—Money easy, 1 to 1½; closing 1: prime paper 4 and 5, sterling exchange firmer, 4.83¾, demand 4.86¼, governments quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged except 3 per cents which are ½ per cent lower; state securities strong, business fairly active. There was some improvement in business at the stock exchange. The features of to-day's market were strength and activity in Lake Shore and dullness in the general list until late in the afternoon Prices at the opening were steady but in earlier dealings declined a fraction After 10 30 the whole market became strong. After midday on limited business there was a tendency towards lower quotations, during which St. Paul and Missouri Pacific each declined 1 per cent. Shortly before 2 o'clock the market, led by Lake Shore, took a turn upward accompanied by increased activity, and from this movement there was no reaction. In most cases the highest prices were reached at or just before the close of the board. The market closed strong, generally at a small advance over yesterday, Transactions 340,000 shares.

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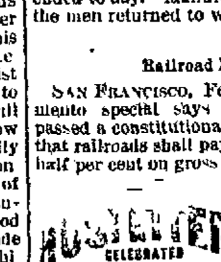
A Strike Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—The iron workers' strike inaugurated ten days ago, fifteen hundred men of different shops refusing to accept fifteen per cent reduction in wages, ended to day. Manufacturers gave way and the men returned to work at the old wages.

Railroad Income Tax

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19. A Sacramento special says The assembly to day passed a constitutional amendment providing that railroads shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent on gross earnings



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THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,

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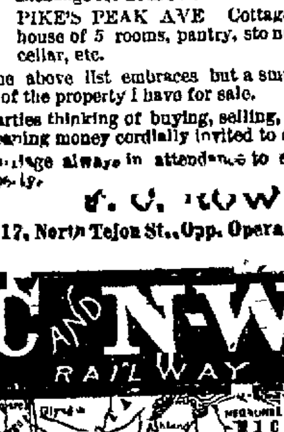

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1885

XLVIII Congress

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 19 The house met in continuation of yesterday's session.

Holman introduced a joint resolution requesting the president to open negotiations with the French republic with a view to negotiating a new convention with that government for the establishment of another French and American claims commission which shall have ample jurisdiction to reopen, examine and finally determine all claims which were filed before the late commission under the convention of January 15th, 1882.—

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

On motion of Clardy the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river between the Illinois and Ohio rivers was increased from four to six hundred thousand dollars, and it was directed that three thousand of this sum be expended at Cape Girardeau.

The committee then rose, the house adjourned and the session of Thursday began.

After special business consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed in committee of the whole.

Ellis offered an amendment providing that no portion of the appropriation for improvement of the Mississippi shall be expended, to repair or build levees for the purpose of reclaiming lands or preventing injury to lands by overfloods; provided, however, that the committee is authorized to extend and build levees if in its judgment it should be done as part of their plan to afford ease and safety to the navigation and commerce of the river and to deepen the channel. Agreed to, 101 to 63.

A large number of amendments were offered to the paragraph relative to Mississippi river appropriations but were severally voted down. Upon one of them, however, the point was raised that no quorum had voted, and in accordance with the arrangement with the appropriations committee Willis moved that the committee rise. Carried.

Speaker Carlisle took the chair and the welcome extended him upon his return to his official duties was a hearty one.

The house went into committee of the whole, Wellborne in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. There was no general debate though it was agreed that some general discussion would be permitted when the clause was reached which provides for a board to examine the subject of construction of a navy, and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment.

Curtin offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for testing American armor made of American material. He hoped the new administration would be committed to the policy of building up the navy, and he wanted that navy built in this country out of material manufactured in the United States. No man who had noticed the unrest in Europe could but fear there was a war impending which might shake the commerce and trade and civilization of the world. If such a calamity should fall upon humanity this nation should be prepared to take her part.

The amendment was adopted.

Cannon made a point of order against the paragraph appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the "New York," and the point being overruled moved to strike out the paragraph.

Randall said the completion of the "New York" was recommended by the secretary of the navy.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Consideration of the first section of the bill having been concluded the committee rose and the house took recess till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SENATE.

Plumb, from the committee on appropriations, reported the postoffice appropriation bill. Calendar.

Allison, from the same committee, reported with only a verbal amendment the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to defray expenses of the inaugural ceremonies Passed.

The Des Moines river bill was then placed before the senate and Lapham resumed his remarks.

Pending action the bill went over and Van Wyck called up the Texas Pacific forfeiture bill. It was read and committee amendments agreed to.

Morgan offered an amendment similar to that offered by him in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific bill, providing for reference to United States courts of all controversies concerning right and equities claimed by the United States or by private parties on the lands forfeited. Morgan addressed the senate in support of his amendment. He emphatically announced his conviction that the Texas Pacific grant should be forfeited and his determination to vote for the bill whether the senate adopted his amendment or not. Morgan explained the circumstances surrounding this special grant. The Texas Pacific company, he said, which had got the grant had made a transfer or attempted to make a transfer of its land grant to the Southern Pacific company, and Evarts and other influential lawyers had maintained that the Southern Pacific company had a perfect right to transfer that land whether by mortgage or sale.

Van Wyck asked whether Morgan understood that there was a mortgage on those lands.

Morgan said it had been so argued by counsel.

Van Wyck said that was a mistake. Van Wyck said the lands had never been mortgaged by any company.

Lapham said that was Van Wyck's opinion; other members of the committee on public lands entertained a different view. Other eminent gentlemen also entertained different views, among them Evarts, so soon, Lapham said, to fill with honor to himself, I trust, the seat I have so poorly filled in this senate.

Van Wyck remarked that this was the second time reference had been made to the prospective senator from New York. He (Van Wyck) would like to know whether Evarts' statement had been made in any official capacity or in the capacity of attorney and counsellor of the railroad company.

"Undoubtedly as attorney and counsellor," Lapham replied, "but he is an honorable attorney and counsellor and the last man in the world to take a position that he knew was untenable and the last man in the world to say those lands were covered by mortgages if they were not."

Slater said one of the main objections to the amendment was that for want of time it could not be fully discussed. The bill would inevitably fail. He therefore opposed it.

Morgan's amendment was rejected; yeas 24, nays 31.

The bill was then read the third time and passed; yeas 50, nays 8: Blair and Bowen.

Adjourned.

Before adjournment Hoar endeavored to get up the Pacific railroad bill in amendment of the Thurman act, but the chair announced that the next special order was the bill for the improvement of Galveston harbor, and this was laid formally before the senate prior to adjournment.

Pacific Railroad Security.

WASHINGTON, February 19. Senator McPherson today introduced the following as an amendment to the Pacific railroad sixty-year funding bill: "Provided, that all bonds, stocks and other securities now owned by said railroad company as part of the assets of such company shall be deposited with the secretary of the treasury as part security for the payment of the principal and interest of bonds authorized as directed in section two of this act."

Murder Confessed.

DENVER, February 19. A Cañon City special to the Tribune Republican says: Joe Ward, the convict who was shot yesterday at the penitentiary while attempting to escape, died within three hours after receiving his wound. He was buried in the penitentiary cemetery this morning. After receiving his wound he made a confession to the effect that in 1880 he killed a man in Leavenworth, Ks., named Jack Harris for his money.

A Revolution in Siberia

LONDON, February 19. Advices just received from the government of Irkutsk in eastern Siberia are to the effect that a large number of Russian exiles there revolted but were subdued after a desperate contest with the authorities Nine soldiers and thirty exiles were killed Many were wounded on both sides. Great excitement prevailed but affairs are now quiet, although a number of exiles fear swift punishment.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Mrs. James Russell Lowell died at two o'clock yesterday afternoon

Adelina Patti passed through Denver yesterday en route to San Francisco

The president yesterday nominated Abe Roberts to be postmaster at Montrose.

Indications for Colorado Local snows, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather.

Two firemen were fatally injured at St. Paul yesterday by a fall while testing a new fire escape.

A committee of the Missouri assembly yesterday reported in favor of removing the state capital to Sedalia.

Instructions have been received at Victoria, B. C, from Ottawa to enforce the Dominion liquor law. It is believed that provincial and city authorities will resist with the police force, as the law has been declared ultra vires by the supreme court of Canada.

WANTED.

WANTED A young lady, graduate of a Normal college, who has had experience as a teacher, desires to have a few pupils Terms moderate. Inquire at 523 North Tejon street. b-19-2

WANTED A lady artist from Boston would like room and board or room in exchange for lessons in oil painting. Work can be seen by applying to E A. D, this office. b-18-2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Thoroughs-bred Durham new milch cow, four horses, phaeton and light wagon nearly new. C E Aiken f 20-3t

FOR SALE. Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots Apply at this office. tf

LOST.

LOST—Tuesday evening, on Weber street, a child's new shoe. Please leave at this office. 18

LOST—A lady's switch, between the Crawford house and Colorado college. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office. 18

THE INTER OCEAN

In 1885 THE INTER OCEAN enters upon the fourteenth year of its existence. Given unusual confidence by the people in its early days it has steadily grown in favor until this day, when the publishers take pride in the fact that the paper goes into more homes and to a greater number of readers than any publication west of the Alleghenies

From the beginning THE INTER OCEAN has stood firmly by the principles of the Republican party, and has, in season and out of season, contended for "protection to American industry" It does not agree with the idea that the mission of the Republican party is finished; on the contrary it believes that, purified by adversity, it will in the near future again rise to the higher planes of thought and action and be completely restored to the confidence of the American people The most important agencies in accomplishing this result will be Republican journals. If a reliable, stanch Republican newspaper was important when the Republican party was in power, it is doubly so now that the Democracy control the National Government

Of original short stories and serials, the very best by American and English authors will be given during the year. Arrangements have been made to publish during the year short stories by BOYESEN, HOWELLS, LATHROP, and others, and a new serial by the author of "One Summer," and to publish all these in addition to the serials by MRS BRADDON and other English authors.

In every department of news and literature THE INTER OCEAN will make a better record than it ever has done.

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Weekly Inter Ocean and National Standard Encyclopedia	$1 60
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Weekly Inter Ocean and Dictionary of Synonyms	1 35
Weekly Inter Ocean and Usages of Best Society	1 35
Weekly Inter Ocean and What Everyone Should Know	1 50
Weekly Inter Ocean and Dr. Danielson's Medical Advisor	1 80
Weekly Inter Ocean and Inter Ocean Watch	3 50
Weekly Inter Ocean and Little Detective Scale	3 00
Weekly Inter Ocean and Family or Union Scale	1 25
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GIDDINGS BROS.

m-19 tf

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It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying

In - a - New - Spring - Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the month and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

IN ALL SORTS OF THINGS AT

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

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JUST OPENED

NEW STYLES SPRING JERSEYS.

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No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

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DAILY GAZETTE

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS

Concerning the Two Great Resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

COLORADO SPRINGS

Located on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-five miles south of Denver, is the city of Colorado Springs with a population of 6,000 people and universally conceded to be the handsomest and most modern city in the west. The town was established in 1871 by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen who from the very ouset conceived the idea of making it the model city of all the Rocky mountain region. From the time of its founding up to the present it has had remarkable growth and to-day fully represents in every respect what its projectors anticipated of it. The location of the city is an admirable one situated as it is, directly at the base of Pike's Peak and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. To borrow the expression of a well known writer, "neither nature nor art could design or lay out a more finished or beautiful spot." To the right and left of the peak which rears its snow-capped summit to an altitude of 14,000 feet extends a long range of mountains "diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, with constant play of light and shadow, with contrast of rich and sombre colors with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine," the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires. On the north extends a ridge of hills called the divide and to the south and east as far as the eye can see stretch the great plains so common to Colorado, which afford grazing to thousands of sheep and cattle. The city covers an area three miles in length by two miles in width and is laid out in blocks 400 feet square. The streets and avenues are from 100 to 140 feet in width and lined upon either side by rows of flourishing cottonwood trees which were planted when the city was founded. These trees are watered by a system of irrigation ditches which also by means of feeders keep the lawns green and make the gardens productive. The central portion of the city is built up with substantial business blocks many of which have been erected within the past two or three years. There are many fine stone residences in the city costing from $10,000 to $40,000, but the most of the houses are of wood and of all styles and varieties of modern architecture. They are all set well back from the street and surrounded by handsome and well cared for lawns. As a place of residence Colorado Springs offers many superior advantages.

Climate One of the most important features that Colorado Springs has to offer especially to invalids is its dry weather and clear atmosphere. For weeks and months at a time there will be clear sunlight and not a cloud in the sky. During the summer months there are light showers frequently day after day, but as a rule no heavy or prolonged storms. There is no really disagreeable weather only during the months of March and April, when wind and snow storms are frequently experienced. Little if any snow falls during the winter months, and although the thermometer occasionally falls below zero, the sun during the greater part of the day is warm and the weather mild. In the summer, while it is sometimes hot but not oppressive in the day time, the nights are always cool and comfortable. Bounded as it is on the west by the mountains and on the north by the Divide, the city is protected from the severe wind storms which are so prevalent in other cities of the state. On account of its climate Colorado Springs ranks high as a resort for those affected with pulmonary troubles, and thousands who have been sent here by the leading physicians of the east have been temporarily relieved or permanently cured. It has been fully demonstrated that the city is in every respect as good a winter as it is a summer resort. Many people after having tried the climate of the southern states and California have found permanent relief in Colorado Springs, owing more especially to its mild and bracing air.

Educational Advantages Colorado Springs possesses educational advantages equal if not superior to those offered by many of the larger cities of the east. There are in the city four public school buildings which have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. One, a handsome brick building, has just been completed. These schools are well graded and in charge of competent teachers, mostly graduates of eastern normal schools. Those who prefer it can send their children to private schools, of which there are several very good ones. Here also is located Colorado college, one of the most complete educational institutions in Colorado if not in the west. When the town was laid out a tract of land was reserved as a site for a college. This property was granted to Colorado college at the time it was founded in 1874. Since that time a handsome stone college building has been erected and there are now in attendance over 100 students. The course of study is very similar to that of eastern colleges including, besides its four years course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, complete preparatory and metallurgical departments, the latter including especially assaying, chemical analysis, blowpiping and determinative mineralogy. The board of instruction is excellent, and includes the president and six professors, all graduates of New England colleges except the professor of metallurgy, who is a graduate of New York University and of the Columbia School Mines.

The state institution for the education of the deaf mute and blind is also located in Colorado Springs and ranks favorably with other institutions of the kind in the eastern states.

Water Supply No city in the United States has a more complete system of water works than has Colorado Springs. The supply is conveyed through pipes seven miles, from Ruxton's creek. Purer water could not be found, as the stream from which it comes is fed by springs and the melting snows of Pike's Peak. The supply for domestic use will be adequate to the demand for some time to come, and should occasion require it could be easily increased. This same system also affords ample protection against fire, there being sufficient pressure to force a stream on the highest buildings. Hydrants are freely distributed through the city, and five well organized and efficient fire companies respond promptly to every alarm that is given.

Temperance Features The city of Colorado Springs was founded on temperance principles, and these principles are maintained to the present day. There are no saloons or bars, and, under the ordinance, liquor can only be obtained through a prescription for medicinal purposes. A clause is incorporated in every deed to property in the city which prohibits the sale of liquor thereon. In case of violation the property reverts to the original owners, the Colorado Springs company. The supreme court of the United States having decided in favor of the provision, several persons violating the clause have lost valuable properties.

Scenery and Drives—The scenery surrounding Colorado Springs embracing the mountains and the plain is grand and beautiful. Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the garden is Glen Eyrie and Queen's cañon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of town are north and south Cheyenne cañons, both magnificent gorges with stupendous walls of rocks and beautiful water falls, giving almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is Monument park, studded with lofty groups of sand stone which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants Two miles to the northeast is Templeton's gap, one of the most charming and often frequented resorts in the vicinity. Five miles to the westward and at the very base of the mountains is Manitou, with its iron and soda springs and endless variety of scenery. No town in the world has in closer proximity such remarkable and magnificent scenery. All the points of interest mentioned above are accessible by splendid drives equal in every respect to the macademized streets of an eastern metropolis. There are in the city half a dozen first-class livery stables from which conveyances of any style can be obtained at very moderate prices.

Churches—For a western city Colorado Springs has been appropriately named the "City of Churches." Here can be found churches of all denominations with the exception of the Unitarian, Dutch Reformed and Universalists. The Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian especially have very fine edifices. All other denominations, including the Presbyterian, Catholic, M. E. South, Christian, African Methodist and Congregational have very commodious buildings and large congregations. Most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who have filled high and responsible charges at the east and have commanded handsome salaries. Members of denominations named will find congenial views and liberal thought in the social and religious life of Colorado Springs, and also in some of the pulpits.

The Antlers—In the spring of 1883 The Antlers, which in point of architectural design and modern appointments excels any other hostelry in the west, was opened to the public The building is four stories in hight, built of stone, and cost about $160,000. It is located on an open slope at the west end of Pike's Peak avenue and commands an unobstructed view of the mountains to the westward and the plains to the eastward. All of the rooms are light, well ventilated, supplied with gas and water and handsomely furnished. Since the opening in May, 1883, the hotel has had remarkable success and at the present time is occupied by over one hundred permanent guests and is continually increasing in popularity. There are also two other good hotels, the Spaulding house and Crawford, at which good accommodations can be had at from one to two dollars per day. In both of these houses can be found well furnished and commodious rooms, and substantial bills of fare.

Amusements In the way of amusements Colorado Springs does not suffer. It has an opera house modeled very much after the Madison Square theater in New York and which was erected by some of our enterprising citizens at a cost of $80,000. The house has a seating capacity of about 800, is provided with complete sets of scenery, opera chairs and all other necessary conveniences. All of the leading attractions that visit Colorado appear at Colorado Springs.

Society The social advantages of Colorado Springs are excellent and in many respects excel those of any other city of the same size on the American continent. The society is of the very best people of culture and refinement, and many possessed of much wealth have been attracted here by climate and surroundings. The residents of the city are principally from the older states of the union and from Canada, England and Scotland. There is much social life in Colorado Springs, for outside the amusements offered at the opera house, the people have to make their own society. This necessarily brings out the best social and mental qualities, and has given rise to social, literary and musical clubs and societies, and libraries and reading rooms.

General Advantages—In many respects Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan. It has communication with the outside world by two lines of railway—the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans. Twelve trains pass north and south daily, and mails from the east, west, north and south are very frequent. There is a Central Western Union telegraph office and a telephone exchange which affords communication not only with all the leading places of business in Colorado Springs and Manitou, but also with the larger cities of the state. The merchants of the city carry large and carefully selected stocks and goods in all lines can be purchased as cheap here as in the east.

MANITOU.

Five miles west of Colorado Springs and at the very base of the mountains is located Manitou, which during the past few years has become the most famous resort in the United States. It is a small and quiet town of about five hundred inhabitants, but with its four first-class hotels and many cottages it affords during the summer months accommodations for thousands of guests from the east and south. All of the hotels are commodious, well furnished and in every respect compare well with the sea shore and mountain hotels of the east. Through the town flows the Fountain, a stream of clear and bubbling water which has its source in the mountains.

Manitou is connected with Colorado Springs by a splendid drive lined with trees which in the east might be termed a boulevard. Here is a resort of almost unequaled attractions known the world over. Thousands of guests resort here yearly from all states of the union and foreign countries, and many have located here permanently. Everything is being done to strengthen the attractive character of the spot on which nature has bestowed so many advantages. Manitou is not only a great sanitarium but also a home of refined society. During the past two years it has made remarkable progress in the way of improvements, and as a resort has not an equal in the west. The surroundings of Manitou are particularly charming, and without its mineral springs it would be a favorite resort. Mountains, high and low, shut it closely in. Joined hand in hand like a company of eager children, they press and crowd around the lovely spot, those outside peering over the heads and shoulders of their companions. Calmly the grand old Pike looks over them all, down into the loveliest place."

Bath House Last year a bath hou was erected here at a cost of $20,000. It is fitted with every modern convenience that is conducive to health and comfort.

Rides and Drives In the immediate vicinity of Manitou are many points of interest including Ute Pass, Williams cañon, Cave of the Winds, Rainbow Falls, Crystal Park, Monument Park, Manitou Park and other points of interest too numerous to mention.

Climate Although closer to the mountains the climate of Manitou is the same as that of Colorado Springs. Invalids coming to Manitou must leave all homesickness behind and remember that they are not "out of the world," but that they will find comfort, competent physicians, good society and good living here as well as "at home." Those sick enough to need especial care should not come alone, but the moderately sick can soon find friends for themselves.

The Springs. Here are located the most famous curative springs of the country, principally soda and iron. "There are six or seven springs in all. Their Indian names and legends are all that remain to remind us of our red brothers whose offerings to the 'Manitou' of the 'medicine waters' filled the basins of the springs and hung from the neighboring trees and bushes when the 'pale face' invaded this their favorite camping ground. The springs differ much in their properties of iron, sulphur and soda. Some of the waters are taken as a pleasant draught; others should be used only as a medicine, taken when needed and then discontinued; their temperature varies from 42° to 56° F.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.
1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.03 p. m.
*3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.
*5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 3.05 p. m., departs 3.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.32 a. m., departs 3.37 a. m.
*6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.
4. *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.
*8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.55 a. m
No. 33 " 2.15 p. m.	No. 34— " 11.55 a. m
No. 35 " 7.05 p. m.	No. 36 " 5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.30 p. m.
" Denver.. 9.30 p. m.	From Denver, 11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.	
Via D. & R. G	10.30 a. m.	
" "		1.45 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.10 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		2.30 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m	10.30 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 8.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days..........8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..........8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Justice Pixley paid Denver a hurried business trip yesterday.

Dr. N. S. Culver left on the Thunderbolt yesterday for Deming, New Mexico.

The funeral services of Mrs. Peter Marlant took place from the Catholic church yesterday.

United States Marshal W. A. Smith came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Complaints came to us that a number of crossings and one or two bridges in the city are in a bad condition.

W. H. Stearns, of Denver, who has been stopping at The Antlers for the past week returned home yesterday.

Colonel Frank Brennan and Mr. P. T. Patton left for Crested Butte on the Salt Lake express yesterday morning.

The Salt Lake express passed north on time last night, so that the track over Marshall pass must be entirely clear.

W. E. Sheridan, supported by his wife, Louise Davenport, will appear in Colorado Springs some time during March.

Yesterday was one of the pleasantest days that we have had for some time, and the liverymen all did a good business.

E. B. Vosburgh, the advance agent of the Adamless Eden company, came up from Pueblo on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

Isaiah Bold of Larned, Kansas, who bought G. S. Holmes' thoroughbred horses, arrived here yesterday to ship them to his ranch.

Mrs. M. Spielman, who has been visiting friends in the city for the past four months, left for her home in Pittsburg yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

Mr. Bemis has concluded to build his $8,000 cottage on the west side of Cascade avenue this spring. The plans have already been drawn and accepted.

Mr. J. D. Armstrong and family who have been spending the winter in Colorado Springs left yesterday for Quincy, Ill. They may return here again in the fall.

Very few have gone to the world's fair from Colorado Springs. A number had planned on going, but the newspaper correspondents scared them out.

The colored people had the roller rink last night, and from all appearances they were having a jolly good time. Part of the time was spent in learning the grand march.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pastors are very much delighted over the arrival of a son in the family. It was earnestly hoped that it would be a boy as there is already a girl in the family.

The revival meetings at the Cumberland Presbyterian church continue and are largely attended. These meetings are conducted by Rev. Mr. Shull, the pastor, and Dr. W. N. Meserve.

A report has gained circulation here that Mr. Charles Brower, former manager of the telephone circuit, recently committed suicide in the east. We are however unable to learn any particulars.

The contractors and builders all seem confident that Colorado Springs will have a building boom this spring. It certainly looks that way, as all of the architects are kept busy figuring on plans.

It will probably be two or three weeks yet before the opera "Chimes of Normandy" will be produced. Rehearsals are being held frequently and Prof. Demorest informs us that they are progressing nicely.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mr. W. C. Prewitt, at his home near Clarksville, Missouri. Mr. Prewitt was for a long time a resident of Colorado Springs and owner of the Prewitt block on Tejon street.

The second quarterly examination of El Paso county teachers will be held at the office of County Superintendent Eaton on February 27th at nine o'clock a. m. All persons desirous of passing examination as teachers should be present at that time.

There are several applicants for the position of alderman in the First ward to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Jones. Among others we have heard mentioned for the place the names of J. C. Reynolds, F. B. Wells and T. W. Hull.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 43.5° and the mean velocity of the wind five miles per hour. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 29° and the mean barometer 23.902 inches.

The Crawford house will be opened for the accommodation of guests to morrow under the proprietorship of Mr. P. Saucier who has just returned from an extended visit to his old home in Montreal, Canada. Mr. Saucier is an experienced hotel man and will doubtless be very successful in his new enterprise.

H. I. Reed, who is engaged in laying out the La Junta and Catlin ditch, desires us to say for the information of inquirers that so far as he has been over the line, and so far as he knows anything about the rest of it, for a total distance of twenty-six miles, there is no government land to be had. There is, however, 10,000 acres of state land under the ditch that can be bought. The ditch will irrigate about 60,000 acres.

An exceedingly pleasant euchre party was held at The Antlers last evening, by far the most enjoyable of the many that have taken place this season. It was complimentary to Col. McCreery who was the generous donor of the gifts, which were expensive and tasteful. The first prizes were taken by Miss Harrison and Mr. Faunce. The second by Miss May Guthrie and the would be "bon vivant" Landlord Linsley, who bore the triumph gracefully. The third prizes fell to Mrs. Faunce and the genial Col. Hulbert. The refreshments were a credit to the management.

The Congregational church was completely packed last night, the occasion being the production of the operetta "Prince Puss in Boots" and the appearance for the first time in Colorado Springs of the Macwilgrael Quartette club. The operetta was first presented in a very satisfactory manner, the following composing the cast:

Mother Cat	Miss Irene Barnes
The Prince	Mr. Thompson
Velvet	Miss Lizzie Martin
Erminette	Miss Bessie Bean
Rose	Miss Jennie Marden
Mackey	Mr. Bronson
Tabby	Miss Susie Bean
Whisket	Frank Wilder
Silken Ears	Richard Meserve
Dairy Maid	Mrs. Straybee
Little Kits	Vivie Severy, Worrie Wilson, Harry Ellis

During the interval between the operetta and the appearance of the mysterious Macwilgrael club Count Pourtales favored the audience with some songs which were loudly applauded. Everybody had considerable curiosity as to where the club with the long name came from, and were not a little surprised when Messrs. McIntyre, Wilson, Grey and Eldridge came upon the platform and rendered some extremely original selections in a very original way. They made a decided hit and were frequently recalled. We understand that the receipts from the entertainment were $78.75.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. Pike's Peak Avenue. j 18 tf.

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods. We guarantee the best work in these departments.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3mt

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has associated with himself in the practice of dentistry Dr. John Grannis, a dentist of long experience and superior ability.

With increased facilities, close application to business, and determination to please, every effort will be made to render the most careful and efficient work, and thereby to merit the continued patronage that this community has so kindly bestowed in the past.
b-15-6 CHAS. B. EDWARDS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, having assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. LANTHUS BENTLEY, Assignee. m-24-tf

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3mt

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7.50 a. m. and 9.45 p. m. with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George B. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver.

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce. The universal favorite both in the U. S. and Great Britain. Wholesome, delicious, economical and nutritious. Saves anxiety, waste and trouble.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3mt

HO FOR MARDI GRAS!

The annual celebration of Mardi Gras at New Orleans will rival in magnificence any former efforts. It will be an experience long remembered by the thousands who will witness the gorgeous spectacle. The celebration lasts from February 17th to March 5th. On account of this and approaching warm weather, those who visit New Orleans had better do so soon. The Kansas division of the Union Pacific offers a route from Denver to which, by reason of its being the Short Line to Kansas City and its quick time, there is practically no opposition. As all going to the World's Fair at New Orleans wish to stop over in Denver, the Kansas Pacific will be the favorite route. It is not the only line, but it has hosts of friends who will travel by no other. For tickets and rates inquire of any D. & R. G. or Union Pacific agent.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3mt

Y | O | U

Are Cordially Invited to Visit Our Free

ART EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN

Oil Paintings,
Water Colors,
Engravings,
Photographs,
and Etchings,
—BY—
FOREIGN AND LOCAL ARTISTS,

Thayer & Howbert

a-9-tf

NOTICE!

"With malice toward none and charity for all" I will, until the first day of May next, at

STOCKBRIDGE'S

DRUG STORE

On Huerfano street, dispense

FREE OF CHARGE,

All PRESCRIPTIONS from regular physicians in this county.

J. H. MASSEY, Pharmacist.

C. STOCKBRIDGE, Manager. b-17-1m

"Man of All Work."

Parties wanting work of any kind done address J. H. HOLMES, Box 696.
All orders shall receive prompt attention. b-19-1m

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. we-13-tf

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Eon's

NOTICE.

The second quarterly teacher's examination for El Paso county will be held at the office of the county superintendent in the new Court House at Colorado Springs, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. of the 27th day of February, 1885. All persons desirous of passing examination as teachers will meet me at the above time and place.
b-10-tuew-td R. A. P. EATON, County Superintendent.

Old Canon Coal

Leave Your Orders at

BACON & CARR'S OFFICE.

a-31-1m

Established 18[illegible]

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in $100,000
Surplus 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow. e-8-tf

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - - $50,000
Surplus Fund - 15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-3-t

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, E. P. Tenney, of Colorado Springs, Colo., by his deed of trust, dated March 15th, 188[illegible], recorded in book 40, page 415, of the El Paso county records, to secure the payment of his promissory note for $550, dated March 15th, 1882, and payable February 7th, 1883, to the order of Rila J. Dickerson, upon which said note there has been paid in all $50 and interest to August 1st, 1883, did convey to C. H. Mills, trustee, the following described property, namely: Lots numbered six (6) to eighteen (18) both inclusive, in block J of the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, as trustee aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder of said note, do hereby give notice that I shall on Saturday, the 28th day of February, at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all of said property according to the provisions of said deed of trust.
—C. H. MILLS, Trustee.
a-31-td

W[illegible] & [illegible]

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 89. j-6-tf

AINSWORTH BROWN

Opera House Block.

Painters' Materials and Oils

WALL PAPER, GLASS,

Shade Goods and Shade Fixtures,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Calcimining.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth (6), 1885.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.
CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 14, 1885. wb-14-8

Call for City Warrants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding City of Colorado Springs warrants to present the same to the First National bank of Colorado Springs for payment on or before February 21st, 1885, as interest on the same will cease on that date. Warrants Nos. 3,743 to 3,758 inclusive are exempt from this call. D. J. MARTIN,
a 21-td City Treasurer.

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1885

Will be particularly notable for its serial stories, namely:

I.
THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA.
By Henry James,
Author of "The Portrait of a Lady," etc.

II.
A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.
By Mrs. Oliphant,
Author of "The Ladies Lindores," "The Wizard's Son," etc.

III.
THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.
By Charles Egbert Craddock,
Author of "In the Tennessee Mountains."

IV.
A MARSH ISLAND.
By Sarah Orne Jewett.
Author of "A Country Doctor," "Deephaven," etc.

A new series of papers, entitled "The New Portfolio," By Oliver Wendell Holmes, began in the January Atlantic.

Poems, essays, stories and papers on scientific literary, and social topics may be expected from Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, W. D. Howells, Henry James, F. Marion, Harriet W. Preston, Henry Cabot Lodge, P. Deming, Edith M. Thomas, Thomas William Parsons, George Parsons Lathrop, James Russell Lowell, Maurice Thompson, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Helen Hunt, John Fiske, Mark Twain, Charles Eliot Norton, Horace E. Scudder, George E. Woodberry, W. H. Bishop, Edward Everett Hale, Edward Atkinson, Phillips Brooks, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucy Larcom, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clarke, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Sarah Orne Jewett, L. C. Wyman, N. S. Shaler, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, E. P. Whipple, and many others.

TERMS: $4.00 a year in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portrait of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, or Holmes, $5.00; each additional portrait, $1.00.

Postal notes and money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS

REAL ESTATE, MINING, AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

101 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

M. T. DeCOURSEY. JOHN POTTER.

FOR SALE!

No. 1.

MANITOU PARK!

We offer for sale the

Magnificent Estate

So well known as "MANITOU PARK," consisting of ten thousand (10,000) acres of Patented land, which, from from its peculiar topographical location and surroundings controls a practically unlimited cattle range and pasture, and hundreds of acres of the finest hay land.

Parts of this estate are laid off into IMPROVED FARMS there being about 4,000 acres of farm or grass land.

The GRAZING portion of the estate, more or less wooded, comprises 6,000 acres, which is supplemented by thousands more subject to control by whoever owns the Park.

A well stocked TROUT STREAM traverses the Park from north to south, about twelve miles of which are contained in the estate. This stream was stocked with the SALMO FONTINALIS, or Eastern trout in 1875-6, and these fish have taken entire possession of its waters, to the exclusion of the inferior native trout. The surrounding forests abound with DEER AND MOUNTAIN GROUSE and other game, affording unexcelled hunting grounds.

Besides the improved farms referred to, there is on the estate THE MANITOU PARK HOTEL, a very popular summer resort for our Colorado people. It is a three-story structure, solidly built of timber on a stone foundation, with stone chimneys. It contains three sitting rooms, sixteen bed rooms, a good kitchen, and servants' rooms and offices. It is appropriately furnished. The range and kitchen appliances are of the best. Two detached cottages, a billiard and ball room, a laundry and a ten-stall livery stable, with coach house for six carriages, form part of the establishment.

The location of the hotel is superb; the surrounding views grand, and it is the favorite summer resort of the citizens of Colorado Springs especially.

Included in the property is an extensive TROUT FARM and large fish ponds. Here, over a magnificent spring gushing out of a limestone cliff, is a large fish hatching house. A five-room house, stable, corrals, fish ponds for young fry of different sizes, and a good fenced hay meadow or pasture, complete this establishment. Half a mile from the house is an artificial lake of fifteen acres, which serves as a home and haven for the larger fish to congregate in and mature. Between the big spring and the lake, the water flows through a well protected narrow valley, with willows and brushwood and beaver dams, comprising the most perfect natural surroundings for successful trout culture imaginable.

The improved farms on the estate are in excellent condition and well equipped with farm houses, stables, barns, cattle paddocks, stockyards, blacksmith shops, dairies, milking paddocks, ice houses, etc., etc. Although the RAINFALL in the Park is considerably in excess of that on the plains, several miles of canal are built to supply the necessary water for irrigation.

The barriers erected by nature form sufficient obstacles against encroachment on many parts of the boundary line of the estate, but there are, besides these barriers, eleven miles of fencing, including the fencing on the improved farms.

Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the Park, and it now certainly forms a property which any man might be proud to possess, and is moreover in condition to become a paying investment for any one who will utilize for all it is worth.

We offer it at a figure much within its cost, and which makes it an exceedingly cheap property.

Parties wishing a more detailed description, with a view to buying, can obtain a pamphlet descriptive of the estate by calling at our office, 104 Tejon street.

No. 5.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Near Colorado Springs, in a good location, we have a piece of 520 ACRES, fenced with four miles of wire fence; with six never-failing springs on it; abundant grasses for pasture. This is a piece of property which will rapidly advance in value, and a party buying it, at present figures, can hold it as a good and sure investment.

No. 6.

SHEEP RANCH INTEREST.

We offer for sale for a short time a ONE THIRD INTEREST in one of the largest, best and most profitable sheep concerns in El Paso county, with five fully equipped farms, a large mob of first-class sheep; range for 10,000 sheep. Everything in tip top order. The parties running the business are gentlemen and reliable business men and are making money. One of them is compelled to sell out for good reasons, and hence this offer, which, we feel convinced, will soon be snapped up. Here is a chance that seldom presents itself, for a young man to step into a good, ready-made sheep farming business, wherein he can become fully educated in association with congenial partners. VERY LITTLE READY MONEY is required to seize this opportunity, and only six per cent will be charged on deferred payments, on which long time will be given.

Full particulars may be obtained at our office

No. 8.

IMPROVED N. NEVADA PROPERTY.

A splendid lot, 100 feet front by 190 deep. The improvements consist of one house of 7 rooms, stone cellar, very conveniently arranged inside. A one room house, nicely arranged for office purposes. A five-room cottage with two bay windows, stone cellar, two stables and coach houses, large hay lofts, chicken house and yard, cow shed, water in both stables, house and on lot. Beautiful lawn with fruit and ornamental trees in front of entire property. We can sell this property AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

No. 10.

IMPROVED CEN. NEVADA PROPERTY

Lot 37½ by 190 ft., located within two blocks of the postoffice. With comfortable brick house of 7 rooms and bath room. Hot and cold water and gas throughout house. Plumbing work very thoroughly and carefully done, at an expense of $800. Good cellar, nice lawn and trees, small house on back of lot. The furniture in the house can be bought with the property, which is now rented to first-class tenants at figures which pay fifteen per cent on the price we will sell for. This is A REAL BARGAIN.

No. 2.

BROADMOOR DAIRY

—AND—

Stock - Farm!

Probably the best and most complete in Colorado, comprising about 1,800 acres of natural and irrigated hay land, fine upland pasture and and valuable timber. A very extensive range, with water in abundance from ever living springs, rising on the farm and from well established ditch rights going with it. The farm is completely fenced with 12 miles of practically new barbed wire fence of four wires. The improvements on the farm are in prime order and embrace

RESIDENCE of two stories, first story of stone, stone cellar, 16 rooms, including bath room. Hot water furnace and stand pipes throughout, hard wood floors, elegant carved mantel-pieces, hydraulic ram, reservoir and complete system of water works, with conducting pipes carrying hot and cold water throughout the grounds; lovely lawn, trees, orchard and small fruits.

Three Cottages for ranch employes.

Barn holding 100 tons of hay, etc.

New stable, double boarded and tar paper lined; furnished with all modern, labor-saving appliances and machinery, with stalls for 70 head of stock, and large capacity for hay, grain, etc.

DAIRY OR SPRING HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE, built on latest and most improved plans, to save labor.

All buildings have solid stone foundations.

Title to land absolutely perfect.

The Ranch and Improvements will be Sold Alone

or the stock of cows, calves, bulls and steers, thoroughbred Jersey, Swiss and grades, with the farm and driving horses, farm machinery, tools, harness, etc., complete in every detail, will be sold with the farm or separately if desired.

Here is a chance which does not often occur of securing a splendid ranch, hay and dairy farm, in a high state of improvement, and furnished in the minutest detail, at a reasonable price. The owner came to Colorado to recover his health, and having done so, his presence is demanded east. Hence he offers "BROADMOOR" for sale.

The proximity of this ranch to the city, makes it particularly desirable for a party whose business would require him to travel frequently to and fro—THE RESIDENCE being exactly three miles from the Colorado Springs postoffice.

No. 3.

HAY & PASTURE RANCH

A tract of 1,[illegible]5 acres commencing two miles from Colorado Springs—all fenced. Raises yearly over 200 tons fine hay; owns private ditch and valuable ditch rights; twenty acres in alfalfa of four years' growth; for the last few years about 1,000 bushels of wheat per annum have been raised; large springs of pure water in several places on the ranch; ranch house of 8 rooms, corrals, stable, barn, etc., wagons, tools, horses, go with the ranch. The proximity of this ranch to town makes it a popular place for livery men and others to winter their stock on, and a good income may derived from this source.

Outside of the ranch is a good range for sheep, and it could be made a fine sheep ranch. The owner has got into other business and we can offer this property at a figure which makes it, by long odds, the best bargain we know of in this particular class of property. A descriptive plat of the ranch may be seen at our office.

No. 4.

A HOME RANCH

Of 200 ACRES, only one mile from the city limits; all under first-class fence. The Fountain creek runs through it, and 48 acres are under ditch and cultivated. Sixty acres more can be put under ditch at not over $100 expense. Ditch rights, living springs and the Fountain furnish abundant water facilities, and in addition to this the house and lawn can draw water from the Colorado Springs water system, the pipes of which run close to the house. A station on the Manitou railroad is within a few moments' walk. Twenty acres are in grain and 20 acres seeded in blue stem. Forty tons of hay are cut. The grain land yields 70 bushels of oats per acre. The place is well located for and the land adapted to fruit raising, and can be made quite profitable used for this purpose, independent of the hay and grain yield, which alone pays a good interest on the money invested. The improvements consist of a very comfortable two-story frame residence of 8 rooms, with bay window, open grate fireplace, pantries, closets, good cellar, porches on W., N. and S. sides, fine clover lawn, fruit and ornamental trees; large complete stable and barn, with four box stalls and arrangements for four more—stabling for 20 head of horses; cow shed; 3 corrals; bonnery, chicken yard with wire-cloth fence; an 8-ton ice house; other outhouses.

This is a handsome HOME PLACE. For price and more detailed description, apply at our office, 104 Tejon street.

No. 7.

GARDEN TRACTS.

We have garden tracts from one up to twenty acres in extent inside the city limits, which we can sell at low prices and on LONG TIME. They can soon be cut up in town lots and sold at a big advance on present figures.

No. 9.

IMPROVED WEBER PROPERTY.

Lot 75 by 190 feet, centrally located, with first-class surroundings. Stone house of 7 rooms in good order. City water, lovely lawn, fruit and ornamental trees. A great number of currant bushes in bearing. Also two large beds of asparagus. Stable and cow house. One of the most desirable propert es in town.

No. 11.

INCOME BEARING PROPERTY.

We have a couple of improved business properties, occupied by entirely reliable tenants, which offer to the purchaser large and certain incomes on the figures demanded for them. Call and see about them.

In addition to the above we have other ranches and improved city properties. We also have some splendid residence corner lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber sts. Also a list of the best lots and improved properties in Manitou, Pueblo, Crested Butte and Glenwood Springs.

We collect rents and other claims, effect insurances on property and life. Draw deeds, leases and other documents carefully. Examine and pass upon titles to Real Estate and other instruments of writing.

We Can Sell Some "OLD MAN" Mining Shares.

CALL at 104 Tejon Street.

JOHN POTTER. M. T. DeCOURSEY.

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